

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

FORMAL CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON

AMERICAN NEGOTIATORS PRESENT A BRIEF GIVING
THEIR SIDE OF THE CASE—DETECTIVES
APPOINTED BY THE GOVERN-
MENT TO LOOK AFTER
HIS GUARD.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Fisheries Commissioners held their first formal meeting this afternoon. They remained in session for about three hours. The American "Negotiators," it is understood, submitted to the British Commissioners a document which clearly and succinctly states the different points at issue in the controversy, and defines the position taken in the matter by the Government of the United States. A similar document was submitted on the part of the British Commissioners, though this will undoubtedly be done in a few days. The brief handed to the American "negotiators" was prepared by Secretary Bayard with the assistance of Dr. Wharton, the solicitor of the State Department, and was referred to Messrs. Angell and Putnam, who have been appointed to represent the United States. It is expected it will be discussed in the Cabinet meeting to-day, and informally discussed by the members of the fisheries commission.

Considerable talk has been caused by the report that the English representatives on the Slavery Commission, and Mr. Chamberlain in particular, were not even attempted.

"Yes, there is some truth in them, but they are somewhat overdrawn. We are not detectives, my friends of Mr. Chamlerain. We are with him simply because we are familiar with this country and people. And then, you know, a detective is accompanied by four Pinkerton detectives, who guard every movement of the distinguished foreigners. It is stated that this protection was taken by the British Minister, who employed Pinkerton's detectives to accompany the commissioners during their stay in this country. The detectives are always on hand. One is on duty night and day, and wherever Mr. Chamlerain, the head of the party, turns, a detective is near. Many are inclined to think the report sensational, but there is some truth in it. One of the 'detectives' when asked about the truth of the reports current, replied:

quished ones must use precaution to prevent physical aggressions. All visitors' cards go through the hands. This is done to save the party from being intruded upon by unwelcome visitors. We are not employed by the British Ministry. It was done by our Government. It is customary for eminent Americans, when they go travelling, to take three and four detectives with them. President Cleveland, for instance, has detectives to look after him. This is considered a necessary precaution against cranks and bores."

These precautions taken for the press and safety of the British Commonwealth recall the fact that one year ago when public health, as a matter of course, being attacked by miscreants with dynamite, a British Consul-General was shot dead.

RAISING AN INTERESTING QUESTION.
There are some indications that the appointments of Messrs. Angell and Putnam will lead to some interesting debates in the Senate on Congressional facts. It is well known that some Senators are opposed to the only

the oppositional the appointment, of these "interferent, though they may be styled by some as "agents," "negotiators," and not "commissions," was illegal. The policy of the Senate, as regards the Senate's power over appointments which the Constitution has placed in that body, is heretofore been many times manifested, and one of the leading Senators today, who (perhaps) the spirit of their predecessors, are prepared here, with reference to the recent appointment of Fisheries Commissioners, questions similar to one which grew out of certain acts by President Johnson and John Quincy Adams. Legislation for the culture involves a great deal of research and verification of aged and faded documents. Two pertinent cases in point, in the form of Senate petitions, are among the matters cited by Senators illustrating the sentiments and principles which

underlie the controversies in that they are not. In these cases are embodied the principal features of the questions involved in the argument of Messrs. Angell and Putnam.

In one of these instances the Senate resolution solemnly protested¹ against the commissioning of Albert Gallatin, John Quincy Adams and James A. Bayard, the grandfathers of the present Secretary of State, to negotiate the treaty with Great Britain, which was afterwards known as the Treaty of Ghent "as an act not authorized by the constitution, and in the performance of which the power of the Senate had been disregarded." The reason for this, however, was not that

offices by which the distinguished gentleman had been commissioned in the process of the Senate ratification of the "advised and consent of the Senate" had not been given. The attitude of the Senate with relation to appointments without an "advised and consent" was disapproved, even in an extraordinary session, of a report made in secret session by Senator Mason, of Vermont, to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and also in the following resolution:

Resolved, That a silent acquiescence on the part of this

MAJOR WAY GIVES HIMSELF UP.

GOES BACK TO NEW-BRUNSWICK VOLUNTARILY
—RELEASED ON BAIL.

The statement was made in THE TRIBUNE two weeks ago that Major Alexander M. Way, the embezzler, who left New-Brunswick after making away with \$250,000, was in New York, staying with a friend on Sixth ave.

statement was ridiculed by the police, but nevertheless the Major yesterday telegraphed to Detective Over that he was there and that he was tired of confinement and wanted to surrender. The detective went New-York, took the defaulter in custody, and brought him back to New-Brunswick last night. The Major was hauled on the complaints against him, and then was crated home by his counsel, Colonel Grinstead. The two detectives made the first arrests.

They were Margaret Casey and Mollie Brown, who had been swindled by him as secretary of the Empire. They engaged the services of F. R. Confort, New York, and he said that they could recover their money from the directors. When suit was threatened Tuesday the Loan people compromised by paying them the amounts they originally invested. The criminal complaints still stand, however, and it was on them and

complaint made by the Union Loan officers, whom he also swindled, that he was arrested. His bail was \$2,500.

Mr. Grimstead, counsel for Way, admits the shortage, and says that Joseph Fisher was the man who took the money, and that Way cooked the books to protect him. Way's shortage for the past two years is \$2,058. That all he can legally be held for, and friends have agreed to pay that. In a couple of days he will make a public statement. The directors of the Loan knew of the delinquency and settled with Way five years ago.

MASKED BURGLARS IN CONNECTICUT.
GROTH, Conn., Nov. 22 (Special).—A daring burglary
was committed in the town of Ledyard, about 2 a. m.
day. Two masked burglars entered the house of
Mr. Williams, a farmer, reputed to be worth \$75,000

He demanded his money at the point of the pistol. Williams, although seventy-seven years old grappled with the first burglar, when the second felled him with a bludgeon. His wife was compelled to open a chest, supposed to contain her husband's wealth, and while they were examining it, she secreted herself in a closet. Alarmed at her absence the burglars fled with the loot.

o, which was all they could find. Mr. Williams,
o is an intelligent farmer, and keeps his money in
bank, was not seriously injured in body or fortune.